The People's Advocate.

One Dollar and Fifty Cents per Year. PRINCIPLES, NOT MEN; BUT MEN AS THE REPRESENTATIVES OF PRINCIPLES. Price, Five Cents.

VOL. IV. WASHINGTON, D. C., DECEMBER 20, 1879. NO. 35.

The People's Advocate

(Entered at the Washington Post Office as second class matter.)

IS PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY,

609 LA., AVE., N. W.

WASHINGTON D C.

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Aug. 30, 4 m.

Whittier's Poem read at the Lincoln unveiling last Saturday.

Amidst thy sacred effigies
Of old renown give place,
O city Freedom-loved! to his
Whose hand unchained a race.

Take the worn frame that rested not
Save in a martyr's grave,
The care-lined face that none forgot
Bent to the kneeling slave.

Let man be free! The mighty word
He spake was not his own;
An impulse from the Highest stirred
These chiselled lips of stone.

The cloudy sign, the fiery guide
Along his pathway ran,
And Nature, through his voice denied
The ownership of man.

We rest in peace where there sad eyes
Saw peril, strife and pain;
His was a nation's sacrifice,
And ours the priceless gain.

O symbol of God's will on earth
As it is done above!
Bear witness to the cost and worth
Of justice and of love.

Stand in thy place and testify
To coming ages long,
That truth is stronger than a lie,
And righteousness than wrong.

Washington Fifty Years Ago.

[From the January Atlantic.]

In those days it was no easy task to reach Washington from distant parts of the country, and the members of Congress from those localities used often to leave their homes three or four weeks before the opening of the session. A few performed the journey in their own carriages, and others rode saddle-horses, which they retained for their use during the session, and then sold. But a large majority of the senators, representatives, correspondents, and claimants who came to Washington traveled in the stage-coaches, and there was always a great demand for seats, just before the commencement of a session, on all the lines which centered at the metropolis.

The stage lines which ended at Washington always had fine teams of horses to run in and out of the city, and passengers arriving used to be taken at full speed up to the door of the hotel which they had previously indicated to their driver. There were half a dozen from which to choose, but the favorite establishment was the Indian Queen Hotel, which occupied the site of the present Metropolitan Hotel, and was designated by a large swinging sign, upon which figured Pocahontas, painted in glaring colors. The landlord, Jesse Brown, who used to come to the curb-stone to "Welcome the coming guest," was a native of Havre de Grace, who had served his apprenticeship to tavern-keeping at Hagerstown and in Alexandria. A glance at the travelers, as they alighted and were ushered by him into the house, would enable him mentally to assign each one to a room, the advantages of which he would describe ere sending its destined occupant there under the pilotage of a colored servant. When the next meal was ready, the newly arrived guest was met at the door of the dining room by Mr. Brown, wearing a large white apron, who escorted him to a seat, and then went to the head of the table, where he carved and helped the principal dish. The excellencies of this—fish, or flesh, or fowl—he would announce, as he would invite those seated at the table to send up their plates for what he knew to be their favorite portions; and he would also invite attention to the dishes on other parts of the table, which were carved and helped by the guests who sat nearest to them. Those at the the table thus knew what was before them without reading elaborately printed bills of fare, often containing the names of a dozen dishes that have no existence except in the imagination of the caterer.

Washington had then been called by an observing foreigner "the city of magnificent distances," an appellation which was well merited. There was a group of small, shabby houses around the navy yard and the marine barracks; another cluster on the river bank, just above the arsenal, which was to have been the business centre of the metropolis; and Pennsylvania Avenue from the Capitol to Georgetown, with the streets immediately adjacent, was lined with houses, many of them with shops on the ground-floor. The executive departments were located in four brick edifices on the corners of the square in the centre of which was the White House.

Pennsylvania Avenue—the Appia-Way of our republic—was graded while Jefferson was president, at a cost of $14,00; he personally superintended the planting of four rows of Lombardy poplars along that portion of it between the Capitol and the White House,—a row along each curb-stone, and two equi-distant rows in the road-way, which was thus divided into three parts, like Unter der Linden at Berlin. In the winter and spring the driveway would often be full of mud-holes, some of them axle-deep, and some of the cross-streets would be almost impassable beds of red clay, worked by passing horses and wheels into a thick mortar. On one occasion, when Mr. Webster and a friend undertook to go to Georgetown in a hackney-coach to attend a dinner party, the vehicle got stuck in a mud-hole, and the driver had to carry his passengers, one at a time, to the sidewalk, where they stood until the empty carriage could be pulled out. Mr. Webster, in narrating this incident years afterwards, used to laugh over his fears that his bearer would fall beneath his weight and ruin his dress-suit. John Randolph used to call Pennsylvania Avenue "the great Serbonian bog," and descant on the dangers of a trip over it, to or from the Union Hotel at Georgetown, in the large stage with seats on the top called the "Royal George."

Cannibals in Italy.

The Assize court at Perugia has just condemned to death a man named Thomas Longari, who not only murdered his brother, but also ate him. The two brothers, Thomas and Sebastian Longari, had been on bad terms for a long time, and on Good Friday last Thomas waited for his brother as he returned from mass, and coming up behind him in a sequestered spot, knocked him down with a blow from an axe, and then chopped his head off. Having done this he belabored the body with his knife, took out the heart, lungs, and other organs, and placed them upon one side with the head, while he cut up the rest of the body in small pieces and concealed it in a ravine. Taking the head and viscera home with him, he pulled out the teeth and eyes from the head, while the intestines he fried and gave to his wife and children to eat. The other pieces of the body were found soon afterward, and the crime was traced home to him, but when confronted with the remains he was so cynical in his attitude that some one remarked, "I believe he would eat macaroni upon them," little thinking what had happened. When his house was searched his wife at once guessed what a horrible meal she had eaten, and her husband frankly told the police it was so, and declared that he would do the same thing over again if he had the chance.—Ex.

A Generous Man

A certain old gentleman, very rich and still more stingy, is in the habit of wearing his clothes to the last thread. One of his friends meeting him, exclaimed: "They told me that you had a new hat, and I'll be hanged if you have'nt!" "Oh, yes," said the miser, looking as if he were a trifle ashamed, "you see my wife kept telling me that the old one was a good deal worn out. Well, yesterday was my wife's birthday, and I got myself a new hat for her birthday present."—Ex.

This man was almost as generous as a certain well known colored official of the U. S. Marshal's office, high in authority, who contributed the "widower's mite," Thanksgiving day at the opening services of the new Episcopal church. This generous contribution was one cent, which amount was donated with "a flourish of trumpets," and (colored) charity, not commendable in the least, nor worthy of imitation.

A REPLY CESSOR.

BY MRS. L. M. KELLEY.

I am a little apprehensive of having advanced far beyond my literary attainment in attempting a subject so prodigious—a task in which the most brilliant of minds have found active employment; however, I shall endeavor to make a brief reply to "Cessor" in defense of the "Son of his Father." In our criticism upon others, or our rebukes and reproaches, we often confuse the sense of right by visiting upon slight faults, undue severity. It is my impression that "Cessor" in his judgment upthe Exodus, written by the "Son of his Father" should have displayed more discrimination. We are too apt to condemn harshly and unjustly that which is troublesome or disagreeable to ourselves. Whatever does not coincide with our preconceived ides, we hastily denounce and oppose; a true perspective would teach us better and make allowance where we had been uncompromising. True enough the Exodus question furnishes ample ground for broad and liberal differences of opinion, and "Cessor's" views upon this important subject may seriously conflict with those of those of the "Son of his Father;" but an expression of this difference by the one, does not necessitate a non-complimentary allusion to the birth and parentage of the other. For my part I agree with the "Son of his Father," for during my brief experience in the far South numbers of idle Negroes could be seen who never intend to work, and it is they who have caused this great calamity to-day. It is a very serious affair, to leave the home of one's nativity, especially in the hardest season of the year, when winter in all its terrors will come upon them ill prepared, depending upon *promises*. To add to their troubles, fuel during this season is very high in price; their sorrow will be aggravated by poor mothers' illness, little mouths crying for bread; hard hearted officials taking advantage of their office, to insult the unfortunate children of penury; for we know that kind actions cannot always be performed in a kindly spirit in this cold hearted world. It will be too late *then* to sigh for the "Corn and Sugar Cane." Ah cruel, bitterly cruel for them to leave their sunny clime! It is a lack of willingness to do that brings these refugees from their homes. Work ensures prosperity. It is a law of our nature to take pleasure in accomplishment. How delighted is the little child when his many faltering attempts at walking are at length crowned by success; or, when after numerous hard lessons and troublesome efforts, he finds that he can read; what has before been pain and disappointment, becomes hereafter pleasurable, because successful. Let the Negro remain South, his daily duties that he once thought dull and tiresome, by studying diligence, assiduity and devotion, will become a pleasure to him and make it a source of true happiness and content; while the happiness thus engendered will react upon his work to heighten its value and to shed upon it a lustre and a beauty of which he had never dreamed.

Timbuctoo.

[From the West African Reporter.]

The Oran (Algeria) Geographical Society has been fortunate enough to catch an Israelite Rabbi of Morocco on his way to Paris from Timbuctoo, who has already twice traversed Central Africa. By means of questioning, a Commission of the Society were able to extract some interesting information from the Rabbi as to the present condition of Timbuctoo, about which existing information is vague. Timbuctoo, the Rabbi told them, is an Arab town in every sense of the term, built absolutely like all those of the interior. The inhabitants are Foulah Negroes and there are no whites. There are, however, sometimes Jews from North Africa, who come to trade, but they never settle there. The town is at about an hour's distance to the north of the Niger. Its population is about 50.000; it is larger than Oran (about six miles round), but not so large as Marseilles. The town is, in fact, a mass of villages, extending over a very considerable area. The Niger, which passes to the south east, and is very broad; there is an abundance of fish. Navigation is carried on by means of oared barges and rafts, constructed of pieces of wood bound together by cords. The blacks call the Niger the Nile, or "El Bar" (Arab, "the sea"). The river is subject to regular floodings, which fertilize the lands on its banks. the only ones which are cultivable; the inundation reaches the walls of the town. The country is very fertile; the crops are sorgho, millet, rice, tomato, onions, and turnips; indigo grows wild. There are also many cocoa-nut trees, gum trees, and a tree which produces oil which the natives use for lighting. There are also forests of valuable timber trees.

The country is governed by a Maracout who takes the title of sultan; the present ruler is named Mohamet el-Bekai. He does not reside at Timbuctoo; his capital is Ahmet-Ellah, a town of more than 100,000 souls, situated about 12 leagues from Timbuctoo. The road connecting the two towns is covered with villages and gardens. The town of Timbuctoo is under the command of a Caid, who has very great authority, and who has under his orders, a tax-collector, also very powerful. The Sultan has no army, but when fighting is necessary everybody is a soldier. They are armed with bows and arrows; only the chiefs have guns, pistols and sabres. Trade is carried on principally by barter or by means of cowries. Caravans bring cotton or linen goods, glass trinkets, mirrors, arms, swords, guns, pistols (generally of English manufucture), knives, needles, &c. Salt is a valuable import, a slave often being given for a kilogromme or two. The caravans take back loads of the grain of the country—rice, sorgho, millet, ostrich feathers, gum, ivory, gold dust, lead-copper, &c. Trade in slave is carried on a very large scale. To the north of Timbuctoo many camels are reared; to the south the people with herds of sheep and cattle. The Rabbi also gave some interesting information on the Sahara.

A Stand.

COLORED TEACHERS IN COLORED SCHOOLS—MR PLASKITT'S VIEWS ON THE SUBJECT.

The absence of discipline and charges of insubordination at Colored No. 1, on North Holliday street, has led at least one of the commissioners to the conclusion that it would perhaps be better to place colored teachers in colored schools. The local committee on the school continues to examine witnesses to ascertain who was at fault during the disturbance that occurred at the school a short time ago. Mr. Plasket, who is on the local committee, and also on the Committee on Colored Schools, stated yesterday that the time would come when the School Board would elect colored teachers for colored schools; but he was opposed to it for the present, because a sufficient number of colored teachers could not be found for all the colored schools, and he was opposed to employing colored teachers in one colored school and not in others. So far, only three colored persons have received certificates making them eligible to positions as teachers, while more than double that number would be required for a single colored school, and in some of the schools the number of teachers employed is ten or twelve. Other commissioners have expressed the same opinion. The petition asking the School Board to consider the claims of colored applicants is being signed by white as well as colored citizens, and will be submitted to the School Board at an early day.—*Baltimore American.*

A National Military School.

Mr. Editor

What to do with the $510,000 of unclaimed colored soldier's bounty is a question that is occupying the attention of Congress now, and I am very much surprised to see the colored Press, and people manifest such little interest in regard to the matter. Why not petition Congress to take this money and establish a National Institution of learning for the colored people? Why not incorporate Howard University, or some other colored Institution of national reputation and convert it into a military school for the training of colored youth? Such a law if enacted, could not be called class legislation, but it would be a worthy tribute to the brave deeds of thousands of colored soldiers who laid down their lives for freedom and their country. I know every colored man will quite agree with me, that this is the proper disposition to make of that money. No better movement could be erected to commemorate their deeds of valor the principles for which they fought.

Respectfully,
R. J. PERRY.

So say We.

A Lightning should strike and kill about half of the the miserable scalawags among the colored people who run around the cities and towns claiming to be leaders of the people. We would from that day henceforth be willing to worship lightning as the greatest benefactor of our race. So let it begin its work at once. St. Louis is an excellent field for the work to commence, and we will volunteer our services to help bury the dead.—*Freeman's Journal*, St. Louis.

It is probable that thousands of the persecuted sons of toil of the South will soon be bending their steps toward the gold—created mountains of the Pacific. The cry from the people of California for them to come is already sounding in the South. Our advice to the down there is to hearken to the cry and go. Let the Southern bulldozer raise his own cotton, and support his own family; you have done it for him long enough.—Ex.

What is Poetry.

[From the Norristown Herald.]

"What is poetry?" is a conundrum we find in an esteemed contemporary. When a young lady receives a letter from her lover, and finds at the *omega* of it those soul-inspiring lines—

"The rose is red, the violet's blue,
No knife can cut our love in two,"

she is willing to make oath that sweeter poetry never was written. The little girl of six summers, with heavenly blue eyes, a laughing dimple, fluffy golden hair, pink cheeks and pink sash, is a sweet poem—and ten years hence some young man will want to metre and form a couplet. The yellow cur going "knitting" down the street with a tinware attachment, is a poem—of the doggerel order. The sad-eyed fisherman, who stanza 'long the river's edge four hours without getting a bite, is a verse—averse to standing there any longer: so epies up his lines, which have not fallen in pleasant places, and concludes to ron-deau-vo home. And the tuft of tender grass, that appears after the snows of winter have departed, is a spring poem—but not the kind the editor "sits upon." The man in the white pants at a picdoes that. And now if you don't know what poetry is, we give it up.

Boys in Saloons.

What a sad sight to see a boy growing up in a saloon! Who can predict his future? The fumes of alcohol always under his nose, the oath, the blaphemy always sounding in his ears. He never hears the name of Christ, except when taken in vain. The are no moral influences there, and yet hundreds of boys are confined in the dens of vice, and the people who want to destory this traffic, release these boys and save hundreds of boys and men and women, are fanatics. Would to God there were more fanatics!—*The Anvil.*

The colored Episcopal Church in Washington, whereof Dr. Cromwell is pastor, has 150 communicants, and the Doctor believes it could be easily increased to 800 or 1,000 if he only had a larger church. The chapel he now has holds only 75 persons. An appeal is made for $1,500 or $2,000 to finish the new and larger edfice now in course of erection.

The above is from *The Progressive American*. Having read it, we cannot refrain from asking: What are the one hundred and fifty communicants doing, that they cannot raise the amount desired? Our smallest churches, with less than half membership, think nothing of raising so small an amount.—*Christian Recorder.*

The above figures are erroneous, probably they we intended to represent much more than fifteen hundred or two thousand dollars. Within the past nine months to our knowledge the ladies connected with Dr. Crummell's church, have raised between $1200 and $1800. The appeal should have read $15,000. It would have sounded much better and come much nearer the amount actually required to conceal the indebtedness of St. Luke's church than the small sum of $1,500.

[News Editor.]

Onward and upward.—Thus slowly but surely our race is advancing. Colored newspapers are multiplying, numbering now about forty, colored preachers are growing in intelligence, colored schools are steadily increasing in number and in grade, and those who till the ground, or serve in any capacity are fast learning that a man must live by the sweat of his brow. Though yet far behind as a people, and in great need, still we have reason to thank God for what we are, and for what we may attain unto by faith, prayer, industry and vigilence.—The *Monitor*, Brooklyn, New York.

Among the awards at the N. C. Industrial Fair we note the following:

93. Best silver cake, copy of Mrs. Julia Corson's cooking manual, by J. W. Cromwell, awarded to Mrs. Ann Rives, Wake.

94½. Best walnut cake, annual subscription to People's Advocate, by J. W. Cromwell, editor, awarded to Mrs. Calvin Strickland, Wake.—*Journal of Industry*,

—Rev. W. H. Ash of Florence, Alabama, writes:—We dedicated our new and beautiful house of worship to Almighty God on last Sabbath 23rd. ultimo. We had a large and deeply interested audience, one third of which were white. Our house was dedicated free of debt. Rev. J. E. Roy, field superintendent of the American Missionary Association preached the dedicatory sermon, assisted by ministers of the city.

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Dec. 6th-tf.

THE PEOPLE' ADVOCATE.

SATURDAY, December 20, 1879.

J. W. CROMWELL, Editor and Proprietor.

☞All communications and other items intended for publication should reach here Wednesday morning, and local items not later than Thursday morning.

☞If this paragraph is marked with blue it means your subscription is due. Please remit. Address, J. W. CROMWELL, Box 263

We are authorized to deny that Rev. Fitzhugh used such language as that recently attributed to him in referring to Messrs. Douglass and Langston in connection with Wm. C. Chase.

It may be that the emigrants from the Old North State were in a comfortable condition there; but their looks belie it. If these are those who are in a comfortable condition Lord, help the helpless.

Congressman Martin and ex-Gov. Smith of N. C., both credible witnesses, agree that that the Landlord and Tenant and Road Laws in their State are very grievous and especially hard upon the colored people—though they also hurt the poor whites. When they concede this they concede the whole case—that the people leaving have just cause for emigrating.

It is just as fair for colored people to go to Indiana or any other State where their settlement is of prospective good to the Republican party, if at the same time they better their material condition, as it is good for them to remain for the welfare of the same party where their condition is worse and worse every year.

We trust that the editor of the Indianapolis "Leader" will enlighten the editor of "Argus" as to the material condition of the colored people of Indiana and at the same time as to the general prosperity of the State. We think no one will doubt that Indiana produces in value more agricultural products than North Carolina; and that she spends more in education; from which we would conclude that there are more people in actual want in the latter State than in the city of Indianapolis.

The bills now before Congress with regard to the unclaimed bounty of colored soldiers should be entitled bills to endow Normal Schools and Colleges and make secure the payment of salrries to teachers and professors, for there is no provision in them whatever whereby the ability of colored youth to attend school will be any better after the pessage of the bill than now. What is needed is some plan providing for the expense of their going to school.

One hundred and twenty Hungarian emigrants entirely destitute, recently arrived at Castle Garden, New York. Employment was found for them in the lumber region of of Pennsylvania. Not a penny could be found among the entire lot upon their arrival, If such people after selling all they had can come to this country cannot those native and to the manner born do the same thing?

Referring to the statement of Congress-Manning of Miss., that three-fifths of the cotton crop is made by white labor, the Huntsville, (Ala.,) "Gazette" says:

It will cost the government hundreds of thousands of dollars to gather the statistics This is done to get at the true condition of the country—its population, wealth, industries, commerce etc. These statistics are valuable only as true and impartial statements of facts. We feel assured the Commissioner of Census, Gen. Walker, will see to it that the facts about the production of cotton, the facts about the production of cotton, the greatest staple of the country of the country, are given; not only in justice to the colored people but for the credit of his report.

THE EXODUS RECEIVES A SET-BACK.

[Special to the New Orleans Times.]

WASHINGTON, December 8, 1879.

Windom and others are trying to revive the exodus of the colored people from the South to Kansas. At an immense meeting, held last night, they received a severe set-back from Fred Douglass, in a letter in which he says: "I cannot but repeat the opinion that all organized efforts at the North to promote stampedes of this sort should be discontinued. These poor people should not be deluded and allured from their homes, and I see no good, but great evil, in the movement. I have in no way encouraged the ill-advised and ill arranged exodus of the colored people from the South.

Expressions of dissatisfaction with Mr. Douglass among the promoters of the Exodus are freely made, and it is openly charged that he has gone over to the Southern Democrats.

Purvis, another leading colored man, says there is a law in Kansas prohibiting colored men settling there, and that by sending them there the spirit of slavery and persecution would be spread rampant in the North.

Brave words are these and as a colored man we most heartily endorse the course of the gentlemen above named and think that they have the true interest of the race at heart. Down with the Exodus—it is a farce and a humbug. —*Advance.*

This is but a specimen of many lies sent from this place South. Mr. Douglass did send the letter in question and several interviews have been published, but the matter has not been at all set back by the letters and speech of Mr. Purvis referred to. As to the statement made by the latter gentleman, it was most emphatically denied at the time by Rev. J. C. Embry for ten years a citizen of Kansas. The only way by which the Exodus can be effectually stopped is for the planters of the South to faithfully perform their contracts, pay laborers in money, break down the monopolies of the country stores, sell tracts of land on time at market price. We fail to hear of any extensive Exodus from any sections of the South where the labor and citizen rights of the Negro are respected. The editor of the "Advance" should know this.

SENATOR MAHONE'S OPPORTUNITY.

For the first time in Virginia, it not in Southern politics under other than Republican auspices, the Negro vote through representatives of its own race and of men chosen by it, has decided the election of a United States Senator. Gen. William Mahone is the man who, forming and holding together a combination of independent Democrats and Republicans, has thus been elected as the leader of a new party, over the candidate of the regular Democratic organization who is also the sitting member. To the Republicans of Virginia, Gen. Mahone has been a familiar figure, being occasionally seen at Republican and nominating conventions; and while president of the A. M. & O. R. R., once the most powerful corporation in the State, always prompt in the extension of those courtesies generally accorded deliberative bodies. In the once Conervative party his war record as a dashing Brigadier and his personal magnetism gave him a prestige over its frothy and buncombe orators, while his extensive patronage was its greatest political advantage. It was he that carried them safely over in 1869 and 1873. His defeated aspirations for Governor in 1877 did not lose him his strong following with the people or politicians, but it made him more than ever the object of hate to the machine men of the Conservative party; the conflict became an irrepressible one. It was postponed from 1877 to be renewed in 1879. Mahone has won. It remains to be seen whether he will keep his forces together, and continue either as the political dictator of Virginia, or the successful leader of a new party. He has won, partly by accident of the lack of aggressive organization among the Republicans, and partly because of pledges made to be more liberal and just in his dealings with the Negro than has been the record of his party in the past. If he keep these pledges; if he throw the weight of his influence against the unfriendly and hostile laws now on the statute books to the prejudice of the Negro's rights and privileges as an American citizen, and causes their repeal, he will build up a strong party against which modern Democracy will make its onset in vain. If he prove recreant to these promises, his career will be as brief as his advent is sudden and startling; his *finale* as ridiculous and fatal as his first strokes are brilliant and decisive.

He has won the mortal hate of the old Conservative party; and the same Negroe's who combined with Mahone to defeat this "ten year old" organization will unite with it to bury Mahonism out of sight, should he betray the trusts reposed in him. But we do not believe Senator Mahone will betray his political friends. He has more astuteness. We do not look to see him unite with the Republicans in Congress, or yet imitate the farcial role of David Davis between whom there is marked contrast; but we believe that he will pursue a truly independent course in those political measures where independence is justifiable and statesmanlike.

The Exodus.

We submit the following extracts from the "Indianopolis Leader:"

Rev. W. C. Trevan, president of the immigrant Relief Association, has been untiring in his efforts to care for the immigrants and find homes for them.

All of the immigrants who have thus far come to Indianapolis have found good homes without difficulty. There is still a great demand for farm hands throughout the State.

There are many colored people arriving here from the Southern States, and many passing through to other points. Seeing so many poor and destitute among our poor and downtrodden race, will compel us to use all our powers as a race to overcome the poverty, ignorance and degradation so long forced upon us by the so-called laws of our country. We are different from others who are poor, because we are so according to the laws.

THE ADVOCATE FOR 1880.

There never was a time in the period of our existence when the ADVOCATE had a greater influence, was more widely read and more sought after than now. Though it does not publish one-fourth, or one-tenth for that matter, as many copies as it should, there being hundreds of solvent and chronic borrowers, it is nevertheless growing more and more into popular favor and acquiring a constituency all its own. There may be many positions which it has taken not in strict accordance with current opinion, but the purity of its motives, its devotion to principle and the sincerity of its action have won for it at least the respect of those differing in opinion, and quickened the confidence and support of its friends.

It prides itself in the belief that there is a bright future for that sphere of journalism of which it is the longest representative under one management that has ever been in this District; that with the advance of popular education, the general acquisition of wealth, the representation of the race in the diversified interests and industries of the country—objects worthy of the ADVOCATE'S constant labor, this sphere will widen, extend further, and be more potential.

It, therefore, takes courage and asks its friends to still rally to its cause, first by promptly renewing their own subscription for another year; secondly, by each one obtaining for us the name and money of *at least one new* subscriber for 1880. This will enable us to be more prompt, and present a paper better typographically and otherwise: it will do more—it will help to build up the only office in the District at which colored lads have the opportunity to learn the printer's art or a journeyman to obtain employment.

Our subscription price is *one dollar and fifty cents* a year, invariably in advance. Money can be sent either by *money order* or in a *registered letter*, without risk.

To every subscriber sending on his subscription for one year, or old one renewing and inclosing three cents for postage, we will mail free of charge a handsome steel engraving of Hon. John M. Langston, U. S. Minister to Hayti; to one sending the names of three new subscribers and the money, whether at once or not, a copy of "Lays in Summer Lands" by J. Willis Menard, paper edition; of five subscribers, the cloth edition; and to the gentleman or lady sending us *at one time* the names and money of five subscribers, we will mail a copy of "Music and Some Highly Musical People—a Story of a Musical Race," by James M. Trotter,—a book which has been pronounced the finest work of authorship from the pen of a colored writer. We advise our friends to act at once in this matter. We are determined that the ADVOCATE shall be a welcome and favorite visitor at every cultured fireside of the race throughout the land.

THE EMIGRANTS.

The emigrants from Lenoir County, North Carolina, arrived here on the 31, inst., and remained till the 16th. About 109 were sent on to Indiana Wednesday, the 10th inst., leaving less than a hundred souls; but that number was almost immediately augmented by the arrival of thirty-five more.

The majority came from Lenoir County, out of the towns of Goldsborough, Legrange Kinston and adjoining townships. They were poorly clad and untidy, but generally were quite intelligent. Our doors were opened to them for the sake of humanity.

Our church being quite small, the refugees were huddled together greatly to their discomfort.

The residents of South Washington were the first to assist in providing the necessaries of life. For a few days everybody seemed willing to give, as was feared their charity proved to be greatly the outburst of impulse and subsided with such rapidity that it required the utmost efforts of Elder Draper to provide enough to relieve hunger.

Over $500.00 was collected at St. Paul's to send the refugees on to Indiana. Neat sums from the White House and State Department were received together with many bundles of wearing apparel.

But few of the many dozen refugees were communicative. Messrs. Henry Fisher and Peter C. Williams were very willing to inform any one concerning their treatment etc., in the South.

Mr. Fisher stated that his party organized for the purpose of emigration, sent Williams and Perry to Kansas to find suitable homes for them.

"At home they produced corn and cotton on farms secured at a rental of 1200 or 1500 lbs. of cotton per year.

Their rent had to be paid in cotton, and cotton only, as they were not allowed more grain than was necessary to feed them during the year. Labor brought 35 and 40 cents per day for men, and 10 and 15 cents for women. As to politics, the colored men "voted all they chose to" but their votes were thrown out by the thousands.

In his district James O'Hara was the Republican candidate, but the Democrats taking advantage of the colored people, put a bogus candidate named Harris in the field with dotted tickets, and the Negro is unable to distinguish the difference between the names Harris and O'Hara, voted largely for both.

No such article as justice towards the black man existed in that part of North Carolina from which he came. He had been cheated out of ten houses and two farms by the thieving whites."

Mr. Williams said that the exodus among his people was not the outcome of any sudden and recent impulse, but was duly premeditated, and that as far back as 1877 when the colored people petitioned the State Legislature to memorialize Congress to assist them to remove to some Territory in the West. Of course they refused to do it.

The petition was signed by nearly every colored voter, preacher and politician in his part of the State. Their organization were as complete as any secret society.

Mass meetings had been held in, speeches made, etc.

The exodus is not a political move; they were not advised by politicians nor were they promised free transportion from Washington west. He said further that the men here who talk about the people leaving the South know nothing of the condition of the colored people in the back districts, and that the white men of the South say it is a necessity to cheat the black man."

The district is ringing with the heroism of Elder and Mrs. Draper who have labored the with the most Christian zeal and energy. Mrs. Miranda Bailey, a most generous lady, opened her house to the emigrants, cooked their provisions and by many other acts of kindness has endeared her memory to them. It will be hard to find another such corps of workers as went to the relief of these emigrants.

G. L. J.

The January Atlantic

opens a new volume with several features that claim special attention. It has at least sixteen pages more than in average numbers heretofore, is printed on new and larger type, and, best of all, contains the two opening chapters of "The Undiscovered Country," Mr. Howell's new serial story, which will run through half the year or more. The charm and humor of "The Lady of the Aroostook" are in these chapters, and the story is one of remarkable promise. Dr. Holmes, whose seventieth birthday has just been celebrated with so much heartiness, contributes a characteristic poem on "The Coming Era."

W. W. Story, the eminent sculptor, also has a poem, "Do you Remember?" "Equality" is the subject of an anonymous paper, which is admirable for its fine blending of thoughtfulness and humor. "The Bonanza Farms of the West" describes the vast scale on which farming is done on the praries of the West, "Reminiscences of Washington" is the first of a series of articles that cannot fail to be popular, on political and social life in Wasington for the past thirty years, by a gentleman who knows the Capital very accurately. The short story of the number is "Electioneerin" on Big Injun Mountain," by Charles Egbert Craddock. Richard Grant White writes of "Habits of English Life," and writes very entertainingly too. The second part of "Thirty-Seven Hundred and Fifty-Eight" is given. Mrs. Harriet Prescott Spofford has a poem, "Intermezzo," and Mr. Whittier one on "St, Martin's Summer," both notably good poems. Considerable space is given to literature, as the season demands,—there being admirable critical papers on "Old Creole Days, and other novels;" Webster's Speeches; Mr. Gilman's new edition of Chaucer; two new French Novels; and a long and attractive list of "Holiday Books." An article on "The Hunt Memorial Exhibition" in Boston, and The Contributors' Club, conclude a capital number of this sterling magazine. It is only $4.00 a year, and a life-size portrait of Holmes, Longfellow, Whittier, Bryant or Lowell, can be had with it for $5.00. Address Houghton, Osgood & Co., Boston, Mass

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—The reception given Gen. Grant at Phila. is a fitting close to his journey around the the world. The people of Phila., have spoken. Soon the politicians of that State will speak and formally lead the Grant boom.

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For 1880.

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Sign—The Old Woman in the Window.

THE PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.
SATURDAY, December 20, 1879.

JEROME A. JOHNSON News Editor.

LOCAL.

Chew Jackson's Best Sweet Navy Tobacco.

☞We call the attention of our correspondents and others to the notice at the head of our columns giving the days on which articles for publication should reach this office.

—Societies and Churches desiring local notices of their entertainments and other special exercises in order to ensure the same should send complimentary tickets.

—Mr. Chas. Murray, for Mr. J. F. N. Wilkinson, has presented to the Vestry of St. Luke's Church the amount due Mr. Wilkinson for services rendered at the recent performances of Pinafore.

Who will be the next?

Mr. Wm. Washington has authorized Messrs. Fleetwood, Johnson and Murray to draw on him for $10.00 to be repaid in tickets for the benefit to Misses Lawrence and Miller.

—We acknowledge the receipt of the address by Wm. C Chase on "What the Bible teaches &c." delivered at Hillsdale Oct. 5th. Frankness compels us to say that this gentleman will be a long way on the road to progress when he regrets the publication and the utterance of any such incoherent and inappropriate language. The most friendly act would be for some one to buy up the entire edition and consign it to the flames.

—Miss Fannie M. Jackson, to whom reference was made in our editorial columns in our last issue, is to speak at the 19th. St. Baptist Church Monday evening Jan. 5th., on "There is POWER in OURSELVES to help OURSELVES." We advise our readers one, and all, to take their neighbors, each and every one with them, for certainly they will hear just the kind of gospel necessary for this day and generation preached in spirit's power. Give her a house filled to overflowing. 3t.

—Tuesday about two hundred emigrants from N. C. arrived here and passed through to Indiana. The same night more than one hundred of these quartered at St. Paul's A. M. E. Church left for the same place, Taylor Evans headed the first party Sam'l L. Perry the second.

—The special exercises that were to be held at Union Bethel Church last Sabbath will come off to-morrow. In the afternoon the choruses of "Inflammatus" and "The heavens are telling" will be sung.

SO PREVALENT AND SO FATAL HAS CONSUMTION become, that it is now everywhere dreaded as the great scourge of humanity; and yet, in their formative stages, all Pulmonary Complaints may be readily relieved and controlled by resorting promptly to Dr. Jayne's Expectorant, a curative specially adapted to soothe and strengthen the Bronchial tubes, allay inflammation, and loosen and remove all obstructions. It is a certain remedy for Asthma, and also for Cough and Colds.

—At a meeting of the newly elected Board of trustees of O. F. Building association held Wednesday morning Dec. 17th., the board was organized by the election of Truman Ross president, Chas. H. Shorter sec'y, and Geo. A. Johnson treas.; other members of board are D. Warner, W. H. Collins, G. W. Anderson, J. A. Clarke, R. B. Ross and John F. N. Wilkinson.

—Felix Lodge No. 3, F. A. A. M. has installed the follwing officers for the year, viz: Wm. H. Severson, W. M.; S. H. West, S. W.; John Prater, J. W.; Jas. M. Wills, secretary; Jno. N. Brooks, treasurer; Wm. H. Hutchinson, S. D.; R. D. Young, J. D.; C. Hunt, Tyler.

—We extend to the members of the Banneker Club, Baltimore Md., our thanks for the invitation to the series of receptions to be given by them the initial one of which came off with great *eclat* on Wednesday night.

—The Colored American Opera Co., has been reorganized with Mrs. Agnes Smallwood, Misses Lena Miller and M. A. C. Coakley and Messers W. T. Benjamin and C. C. McKinney, jr., as leading voices. As our readers are aware, this Co. made its *debut* with the Doctor of Alcantara in the spring of 1878, when the press of this and other cities spoke in the most flattering terms of its achievements. Mr. C. A. Lemar has been elected its business manager.

—A fair for the benefit of the 15 h., street Presbyterian Church will be held in the basement of the church, beginning Monday, Dec. 22nd., and lasting through the week. There will be music, literary exercises, tableaux, and other attractions. The object of the fair is to assist in the effort towards liquidating the debt of the church. The generous patronage of the public is earnestly solicited. Season Tickets admitting to the fair, and to two Old Folk's Concerts, Monday and Tuesday evenings fifty cents, single admission to the fair ten cents.

Dedication.

The Fifth Baptist Church will be dedicated on Sunday, the 28th inst. The morning sermon will be preached by Rev. J. W. Boulden, of the Nineteenth-Street Baptist Church, assisted by Rev. Sandy Alexander; at 3 o'clock Dr. Mason of the E-street Baptist Church, assisted by Rev. Lee; at 7:30 o'clock Revs. Johnson and Jefferson will officiate.

All the ministers and their congregations are invited to be present.

Union Bethel Sunday School.

The Musical and Literary Club of Union Bethel Sabbath School will give their Musical and Literary exercises, Friday evening next the 26th. inst. at Ebenezer church Georgetown by request. We hope that all friends will avail themselves of the opportunity to be present. We feel glad to say that this organization is one of vast importance and should be encouraged by all who feel an interest in the advancement of the colored youth of our city. Tickets of admission can be had for the small sum of ten cents of the president or any member of the club. The club is officered as follows: Mr. Alex. H. Brooks, pres.; Miss Julia R. Bush, vice pres.; Miss Annie E. Geary rec. sec'y.; Miss Julia E. Freeman, cor. sec'y.; and Mr. Wm. A. Thomas, treas.

They were not long divided in death.

Maggie, age one year and one month, died Dec. 8th., and Georgiana, age eighteen months, died Dec. 12th., 1879, daughters of Mrs. Fannie Narril of Richmond, Va., the only sister of our friend, Isaiah Mitchell. Their funeral was preached by Rev. Jesse Boldin pastor of the 19th. St. Baptist Church, at the residence of their grand-mother, No. 1921, E st., n. w.

In the grave-yard softly sleeping,
But they can not wake, our sisters,
On their bed within the tomb.
Angels up in heaven missed them,
So they came and took them home,
Took them where the wondrous glory,
Fills their happy souls with love,
Where their hearts can feel no sorrow,
In their blessed home above.

[The *Virginia Star* and newspapers friendly, will please copy.]

Cause and effect.

The main cause of nervousness is indigestion, and that is caused by weakness of the stomach. No one can have sound nerves and good health without using Hop Bitters to strengthen the stomach, purify the blood, and keep the liver and kidneys active, to carry off all the poisonous and waste matter of the system. See other column.

The following letter just received explains itself.

HARPER'S FERRY,
Dec. 10, 1879.

J. W. CROMWELL, ESQ.

DEAR SIR:—I take special pleasure in being permitted to inform you of your election to a place on the Board of Trustees of Storer College at a meeting of said Board on the 9th inst.

Hoping that nothing shall stand in the way of your acceptance of the position, I wait your convenience for a reply to this notice.

Yours sincerely,
A. H. MORRELL,
Secy. of Board.

The Berean Church Festival.

The attention of the church-going public is called to the holiday entertainment to be given by the above-named church, and to be known as the *Carnival of all Nations.*

The zeal with which this small band of church-workers has labored in the past, almost singly and alone, to build up the temporal good of their church can well be taken as an earnest of their determination to make this, their second annual holiday entertainment, a pleasant resort for all who may be pleased to patronize them.

It is the intention of the members to make this entertainment far eclipse all their past efforts of a like kind; and the variety of costumes to be displayed, the varied objects of amusement and the unexceptionable bill of fare will form objects of attraction that will well repay a visit to them.

The entire management of the affair has been conducted by one of Washington's favorite artists, and nothing that patience and a love of artistic beauty could accomplish has been left undone.

PERSONAL.

Mr. Daniel E. Murray of the Congressional Library is busily engaged in preparing an article on "The Ladies' Law of Leap Year," for the Evening *Star* of this city, to be published in their double sheet issue of the 27th inst.

W. A. Pledger, of the Athens, Georgia, *Blade*, arrived here last Thursday morning and returned Tuesday evening. He called on the President, Secretary Sherman and quite a number of officials while here and returns well pleased with his visit.

Hon. James Hill, post-master of Vicksburg, Miss., is here, the guest of Senator Bruce.

Col. Harlan still remains with us. He still wears that pleasant smile.

Daniel W. Lewis, of this city, who has been successfully engaged in teaching in the adjacent counties of Virginia, delivers an address at Gate's Hall, Manassas, next week for the benefit of the First Colored Baptist Church.

—Gov. Pinchback is the guest of Col. Harlan.

—Senator J. D. Cameron, of Pa., has been elected Chairman of the National Committee in the place of Senator Chandler deceased, Col. T. B. Keogh, of N. C., Secy. The convention meets Wednesday, June 3 at Chicago, Ill.

The National Literary Convention.

(Communicated.)

The National Literary Convention of the U. S will convene in Baltimore on to-morrow as stated a few days since in our papers, and promises to be quite a brilliant affair. We feel heartily sorry that there will not be but one representative of literature from our National Capitol, (Mr. Alexander H. Brooks). Nothing can be more plainly apparent than the colored race do not estimate properly the value of their educational interests and institutions in their intimate relation to their form of government and the necessity of their sustaining them, in order to secure their own individual prosperity. Even teachers themselves exhibit apathy and indifference upon this subject which are indicative of their lack of personal concern in the pursuit of their profession.

But we hope all friends of literature will avail themseves of the opportunity to listen to the rising generation express their appreciation of knowledge. Trains leave B. & O. R. R. at 8 and 9:30, a. m., and 1:30, p. m., on Sunday, reaching Baltimore in time to be present at the Convention which convenes in Bethel Church at 3 p. m.,

SUBJECTS AS FOLLOWS:

1st.—"Ancient and Modern Literature," by Robt. H. Lewis, of Phila.

2nd—"Literature among the Negroes," by Wm. H. Stokes, of New York.

3rd—"American Literature," by Samuel W. Snowden, of New York.

4th—"Literary Societies among our People" by Wm. S. Smoot, of Baltimore.

5th—"Patronage, Emulation and Personal Necessity, as Promotive of Literary Exertion" by Alexander H. Brooks, of Washington, D. C.

Washington, D. C.
Dec. 16, 1879.

At a regular convocation of the Grand Chapter of Royal Arch Masons for the District of Columbia, which was met on the above date the following officers were installed for the ensuing year; J. B. Hutchings, G. H. P.; J. H. Burch, D. G. H. P.; Isaac Davenport, G. K.; Simon Archer, G. S; H. H. Dade, G. T.; J. H. Burrill, G. Sec't'y, after which the G. H. P., and made the following appointment, C. W. Prater, G. L. and V.; A. W. Tancil, G. C; Jas. Davenport, G. C. of the H; Wm. Hill, G. P. S; J. W. Freeman, G. R. A. C.; Geo. H. W. Tancil, G. M. of the third V.; Benj. F. Dailey, G. M. of the second V.; Jeremiah Copper, G. G. Committee on Jurisdiction: A. W. Tancil (chairman), C. C. C. Johnson, and Jno. W. Booth. Committee on Grievance: W. H (chairman), T. A. Jackson and H. H Dade. Committee on Charter and Dispensations: J. W. Freeman (chairman), W. Hill and Addison Clayton, Committee on Exemplication of the Work: W. H. Thomas (chairman), J. F. N. Wilkinson, and Arthur Goings. Committee on Finance: James Davenport (chairman), J. N. Dorster and H. W. Tancil). Committee on Correspondence: H. W. Tancil (chairman), J. N. Williams, C. C. C Johnson.

☞If Elizabeth Ray (colored) who applied to Hon. W. W. Crapo to use his influence to get her employment, will call at room 26, A floor, P. O, Dept. she will learn something to her advantage.

[We call on any of our friends who know of this woman to assist us in calling this matter to her attention. Ed.]

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Men's Double sole, Calf Boots,.....$2.50
" Solid Leather Working Boots, $2.00 to $3
" Fine Calf Stitched " $3.00 to $5
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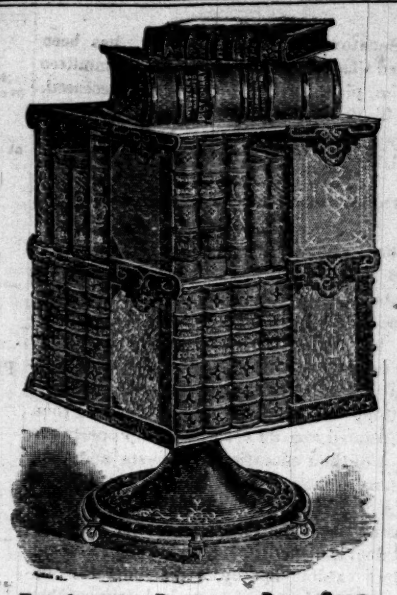

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